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Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release @ 50-Yr2013/04/23 : CIA-RDP82-00047R000400110007-7 CONFIDENTIAL - 2 -The following chemicals were all imported from upper Silesia prior to WWII: (1) Benzol (2) Toluol (3) Xylene (4) Cresole (5) Napthalene d. Ammonia was produced by the Haber method. In order, however, to have an adequate supply, the Polish Government imported some [amounts not recalled] from upper Silesia. Domestic production of ammonia took place at Moscice, 50X1 e. Ethyl alcohol was always abundant in Poland. source of ethyl alcohol 50X1 was from potatoes. never lacked coke. In fact, used to export large quantities to Scandi-50X1 navian countries, the Baltic states, the Balkans and England. 50X1 50X1 producing synthetic ammonia, used the Haber process. In the production of nitric acid employed the Professor Moscicki method. To obtain chlorine 50X1 used the common process of utilizing sulfuric acid and sodium chloride. 50X1 4. Chemical Warfare a. The Polish War Industries Department has a Special section which it calls the Department of Uzbrojenia Department of Military Equipment . (Up to 1939 and as late as mid-1952 this department was still in existence and functioning.) This section handled the production of chemicals for warfare and counter chemical warfare. b. The following gases were produced: (1) Iperit Phosgene Chlorine (3) Adamsite (5) Lewisite c. Primary concentration in counter or anti-chemical warfare has been concentrated in research against gas attack -- with emphasis on gas masks as the items to be used as defensive measures. Chemical preparation contained in the gas masks consists of activated coal produced from Birch wood and

proper response to such attacks.

cocoanut shells through calcination and impregnation with zinc chloride.

d. Polish civilians should have some knowledge of anti-gas attack procedures. Even before WWII began, civil defense was training the population in the

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- e. Polish professors and scientists working with gases and anti-gases:
 - (1) Professor Colonel Wojnicz Scanozecki was in charge of the Institute Przeciwgoznowy (Institute of Anti-Gas Research) in 1939. This institute is located at 11 Ludna, Warsaw.
 - (2) Dr. Colonel (fnu) Barczewski, assistant to Professor Wojnicz Scanozecki.
 - (3) Dr. Anna Chrzaszeziewska
 - (4) Dr. Mrs. (fnu) Sagaijlo
- f. Chemical Engineers working at Przecuvgozowy:
 - (1) George Papiel
 - (2) Joseph Szymanski
 - (3) (fnu) Zonaczanski
 - (4) (fnu) Jurkowski
 - (5) Waclaw Slwonik
 - (6) (fnu) Nowaczk
- g. Instytut Badawczy Chemieczmy /Institute of Chemical Research Warsaw
 - (1) Professor Woyciech <u>Swentoslowski</u>, a well-known physicist is now <u>December 1953</u> in charge of Instytut Badawczy Chemieczmy.
 - (2) Up until 1939 research at this establishment was centered in experiments with Silesian coal and in military research and development.
- 50X1 (3) the institute is now functioning and in conjunction with the previously mentioned research, it is also working in gases.
 - h. The leading professors working in bacteriological warfare were:
 - (1) Professor Vitold Bialosuknia
 - (2) Dr. Czeslaw Klot
 - (3) Dr. Wladelaw Jaroszewicz

50X1 This laboratory was also located at 11 Ludna, Warsaw.

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